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presented in these three volumes. It is much to be hoped that he may also add our only lacking chapter in the history of Egyptian cursive writing, namely, a volume on demotic, an undertaking on which I am told he is now engaged.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED

DOCUMENTS OF MURASHU SONS OF NIPPUR

Another volume of texts¹ by Professor Clay completes the Murashu archives dated in the reign of Darius II, with the exception of a number in the possession of private individuals (Preface, p. 7). A cursory reading of the texts revealed few which differ in content from those published in Vols. IX and X. The chief value of these documents, therefore, is to be found in the personal names which they contain, from which we are able to trace in some small degree the movements of the Indo-European and Hebrew-Aramean peoples in this period. Professor Clay acknowledges in his preface the help of Professor Torrey and Dr. Louis H. Gray in the identification of Persian names, and that of Professor Ranke, who was able to identify several Egyptian names. A number of Aramaic indorsements have been added to the list already published in the Harper memorial volumes. This addition to the documents from the time of Darius II should offer an inducement to someone to make a thorough study of the economic and social conditions of this period of history.

TEMPLE ARCHIVES FROM THE CASSITE PERIOD

Now that the date of the First Dynasty of Babylon seems to be fixed astronomically at 2225–1926 B.C. (see Kugler, *Sternkunde*, etc., II, 2, Heft 1), the gap between the end of that dynasty and the reign of Burna-Buriash again stretches over more than half a millennium. The documents from, or referring to, this obscure period are so few in number that scholars are ever on the lookout for any ray of light that may be shed upon it. It was hoped that the publication of more of the Nippur tablets might throw some light—indirect, to be sure, from the nature of the documents—upon the reigns preceding that of Burna-Buriash. But the new volume² of texts from the Cassite period, although rich in philological material, contains little of historical importance. Professor Clay was able to point to “several additional minor gains for the understanding of the chronology of the Cassite

¹ BUSINESS DOCUMENTS OF MURASHU SONS OF NIPPUR DATED IN THE REIGN OF DARIUS II. By Albert T. Clay. Vol. II, No. 1, of “Publications of the Babylonian Section, the Museum,” University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1912. 54 pp., 123 plates.

² DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR DATED IN THE REIGNS OF CASSITE RULERS. By Albert T. Clay. Vol. II, No. 2, of “Publications of the Babylonian Section, the Museum,” University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1912. Pages numbered 63–92, 72 plates.

period which result from a study of these archives" (p. 63). The reign of either Kuri-Galzu or Nazi-Maruttash, who ruled, according to the Kings' List, twenty-five (? so Clay) and twenty-six years respectively, must now be extended to twenty-seven years. Similarly the reign of Burna-Buriash, to which we could previously assign only twenty-five years, must be lengthened by two years.

It may not be out of place in this connection to call attention to a few place-names mentioned in these documents which may be connected with some of the events of the earlier period of the Cassite supremacy in Babylonia. Dûr-Agum is mentioned in 10:4 and 16:5. It is not improbable that we here have the name of a stronghold which Agum, the son of Kashtiliash, founded after his march against the Country of the Sea and his conquest of Dûr-Ellil (see King, *Chronicles concerning Early Babylonian Kings*, p. 24; for the reading Dûr-Ellil, based upon Clay's discovery, see Thureau-Dangin, *ZA*, XXI, 176). A Dûr-Ellil is mentioned a number of times in these texts (see Index, p. 86, and also indices to Vols. XIV and XV, where, however, it was read Dûr-Bêl). Was Dûr-Ellil the fortified part of Nippur? The name Kâr-Kashtiliashu, also found in these texts, shows the activity of a Kash-tiliash who reigned earlier than the period from which these documents come. Possibly he was the father of Agum, or a later ruler of the same name. Since the name Dûr-Kuri-Galzu occurs but once on a tablet whose date contains the name of the king (No. 12:1, 42 of Vol. XIV), and since this tablet is dated in the fourth year of a Kuri-Galzu, it is not possible to determine whether this fortress-city (the modern Aqarqûf?) was founded by the Kuri-Galzu of these texts or by an earlier one. The latter alternative seems the more probable. The reviewer had hoped that the new texts would contain city-names compounded of *Dûr* or *Kâr* with some genuinely Cassite personal names, which might have furnished a few tentative names for the blank in the Kings' List after Tazzigurumash, but no such names occur. It seems to be growing more and more evident that the dearth of inscriptional material from the period before Burna-Buriash is not accidental, and that we may hardly hope that future excavations will disclose many texts from the period which coincides with the Hyksos domination of Egypt and Syria. The basalt lion with the name of Khian inscribed upon it, which came from Bagdad, may be the evidence, as Meyer and others have suggested, of Hyksos domination of Babylonia.

Unless they have worked on name-lists themselves, there are few who realize the amount of labor which goes into the compilation of indices of proper names, and the impossibility of attaining to the accuracy desirable in such lists. It is not, therefore, in the spirit of criticism that the following corrections of the indices are offered, but as a small contribution to the splendid work of Professor Clay, who was himself able to correct errors in these lists, in his large work on the *Personal Names of the Cassite Period*. Only such as escaped him will be noted here.

On p. 71, add Ashur(ish-man-)ni, 34:30; cf. XIV, 167:30. P. 74, add ̒u-la-lum, 116:15, after ̒udinnabu. P. 75, add 69:2 to the references under I-lu-ni, and omit I-lu-ni-ik-ki-is-su. The first lines of 69 are to be read: ^{isu} mis-sik-kan ^{pl} ̒a i-na ̒atti 16 ^{kam} I-lu-ni ik-ki-is-su, "the missikan-trees which Iluni cut in the 16th year." P. 78, add Ni-bi-Ši-pak, 99:10. P. 81, add Ša-ilu-ma-damiḳta, 34:31, cf. XIV, 167:31. P. 83, the reference to ̒ab-ki-din-šu has been omitted, nor does this name appear in *Personal Names*. P. 85, add Ba-za-za-ti, 21:3; cf. XIV, 114b:5. P. 86, add Dûr-Šamaš-šarri, 10:7, and omit Šamaš-šar on p. 81. After Enlil-IGI-BAR-RA^{ki} add 80:8. The reference to ^{alu} Ga-li-a is wrong. Add [Kâ]r-Parak-mâri, 59:17. To the reference to Kiš^{ki} add 34:28; cf. XIV, 167:28. To references to Parak-mâri^{ki} add 20:8. Add Za-rat-Dûr-Gu-la, 137:2, 3. Omit nim-ma^{ki}, and add Elamtu^{ki}, 9:14; cf. XIV, 132:14.

If the additions to the Index of Proper Names from XIV, 12 are really personal names, which seems doubtful to the reviewer (his reasons he hopes to give elsewhere in the near future), a number of additional corrections are to be made. P. 71, Ar-mi, add II, 98:20. Add Ba(ma?)-ar-mi, II, 1:15. P. 72, add Bur-ma-aḥ, II, 1:10 (cf. Pirmah). Bur-za-ra-aš, add II, 1:14. Bur-za-an-di, add II, 120:15. Dup-zi-ba-dar, add II, 1:5, 98:6. P. 74, ̒a-ra-ak-ši, add II, 1:3. P. 76, Ka-šak-ti, add XV, 167:3, 197:8. Add Ki-li-dar, II, 1:3. Instead of La-bi-šum-bi, p. 77, read La-gaš-tak-kaš, and add II, 90:15, 18 (La-ga-aš-ta-ka-aš), 98:8, 18, 24 (La-gaš-tak-kaš, 19 seems to have Il-la-gaš-tak-kaš). Add Lam-za-ta-ni, II, 1:4. Add Li-ib-ta-ni, II, 90:16. P. 78, add Mi-ra-aš, II, 1:6. P. 79, add Pi-ir-muḥ, XIV, 12:16, II, 98:3 (Pi-ir-mu-uḥ), II, 1:9 (Pi-ir-ma-aḥ). P. 82, Šim-ri-iš, add II, 98:20 (Ši-im-ri-iš). With Sa-nu-na, p. 80, cf. Sa-nu-na-aš, II, 1:7.

By an oversight, no doubt, there are a number of duplications of texts which have appeared in Vols. XIV and XV. Thus 23=XIV, 54; 37=XIV, 106c; 40=XIV, 108a; 76=XV, 97; and 78=XIV, 165. In 72:31 an extra -ia- has been inserted by the scribe (or copyist?) in the name Ki-la-an-(di)-ub-ri-ia-aš.

The importance of the personal names found in these texts for determining the racial elements which commingled in the cities of Babylonia in the Cassite period has been ably discussed by Professor Clay in his *Personal Names*, etc. (already mentioned), and, therefore, needs no further emphasis in this place. As already stated, the documents are rich in philological material, a discussion of which, however, cannot be taken up in a review. That the texts are neatly and accurately copied goes without saying. Professor Clay's promised monograph on the bookkeeping of these administrative archives will be heartily welcomed by scholars.

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